SPREADING OF THE CHOLERA.

BY AVIANTIC TRLEWRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, Aug. 14.-The accounts of the cholera received from various parts of Italy do not improve. They represent that the epidemic is spreading, and is

AMOUNT OF REVENUE.

sitended with unusual fatality.

PESTH, Aug. 14 .- The amount of revenue returned by Hungary to the treasury of the Austrian Empire, will be the same as it was before she was constituted a separate Kingdom.

JAPAN.

THE NEW PREE PORT. LONDON, Aug. 14.-Further advices from China

state that the port of Tamangawa, in Japan, had been designated by the Japanese Government for the use of foreigners, and had been thrown open to the commerce of all nations, in accordance with the agreement made with the foreign representatives at Osaca.

> GREAT BRITAIN. THE WEATHER.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The weather here is very hot.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. LIVERFOOL, Aug. 14-Noon.-The United States frigate Minnesota has arrived at Plymouth. All on board of her

Liverpool, Aug. 14-Noon.-Intelligence has been received here that the ship Joseph Holmes, Capt. Crocker, which sailed from Calcutta on the 3d of May last for Bosten, has put into Mauritius leaky.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 14-Noon.-Censols are firmer, and are quoted at 94% for money. United States Five-Twenty bonds are weak at 74; Illinois Central Railway shares, 78; Eric Railway shares, 66; Atlantic and Great Western

Afternoon.-Consols have declined 1-16, and are now quoted at 94 13-16 for money. United States Five-Twenty bonds have declined ;, and the quotation now is 74. Illinets Central Railway shares, 78; Eric Railway shares, 46. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 21].

Evening.-Consols closed strong at 941 for money American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 74; Illinois Central Railway heres, 78; Erie Railway shares, 452; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 212.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 14-Evening.-United States Five-Twenty bonds closed steady at 772 for the issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14-Noon.-Cotton is firmer and more active: estimated sales to-day, 15,000 bales. Middling Up. Middling Orleans, 11d. Wheat, 13/8 for White California. Corn. 38/9 for New. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/1 Peas, 42/6. Cheese, 52/9. Beef, 136/6. Lard, 49/9. Pork, 75/6. Bacon, 44/. Rosin-Common, 7/6; Middling, 13/. Tallow, 44/6. Spirits Turpentine, 33/6. Pot Ashes, 31/ Petreleum-Spirits, 81d.; Refined, 1/4. Clover Seed, 41/.

Afternoon.-Cotton continues to rule quite firm, but is not so active as at the opening. The sales to-day will not amount to over 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10id.; Midthe Provision market Cheese has declined to 51/9. The quotations for Beef, Pork, Bacon and Lard are the same

Evening.-The Cotton market closed firm, with an advance of id. The following are the authorized closing quetations: Middling Uplands, 10td.; Middling Orleans, 116d. The Breadstuffs market closed generally unchanged from the opening quotations. Corn, 38/9. Wheat 13/8. Barley, 5/. Oats and Peas unaltered. Cheese dull at 51/9 for American. Beef, 136/6, and Pork, 75/6 P barrel. Lard and Eacon unchanged. Common Rosin, 7/6.; medium do., Spirits Turpentine, 33/3. Tallow, 44/6. Petroleum-Spirits, 84d., and Standard White, 1/4 # gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 14—Nood.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 5/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, #115. Linseed Cakes, £10. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Linseed Oil, £39 10/. Advices received from Foo-Chow-Foo state that 14,000,000 pounds of the new crop of Tea have been sold. Petroleum closed at 43f. at Antwerp last evening for Standard White.

Afternoon.-The prices of all articles are the same as at

Evening.-Sugar and Iron steady at previous quotations. No change in Oils and Linseeds is reported.

EV STEAMSHIP

The City of London arrived here yesterday, bringing London papers to July 31, and Cork papers to August 1. The Hamburg steamer Teutonia, from Hamburg July 27, also arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE REFORM BILL. On the 30th the Lords proceeded with the bill. Earl Grey rose to reopen the "Compound House-bolder" question again, and proposed to disturb the decision of the Commons, which insisted on personal rating

On the 30th the Lords proceeded with the bolder' question again, and proposed to disturb the decision of the Commons, which insisted on personal rating. His principal argument was that it would be impossible to collect in one sum a rate from small tenement holders; see at present it is paid by the iandlord, added to the rent and repoid by weekly instalments.

The Government opposed this alteration, principally upon the ground that it rested on a question of finance which was the peculiar privilege of the other House and with which they had nothing to do. The House sustained the Government, and clause 7 which is really the foundation of the measure, remains untouched—Household Suffrage based upon personal rating, personal rating being compulsory. The vote for the Government was 188: Against, 4. Majority, 106.

After some infloor proof Garins rose and said he had an important proposition to make, in reference to those constituencies which return three members to Parliament. There are eight such constituencies, but—as the bill proposes to divide South Lancashire—seven will remain, putting aside London, which returns four members. The full proposes to add to these three-cornered constituencies feur large towns. The proposal will not promote party interests. He was the more anxious to propose his clause because he believed that any future aiteration in the distribution of seats will be in the direction of extending three-cornered constituencies. The clause he proposed will provide that every voter in a three-down and data and an analysis of the proposed will provide that every voter in a three-down propose his clause because he believed that any future aiteration in the distribution of seats will be in the direction of extending three-cornered constituencies. The clause he proposed will provide that any advantage over a voter in a constituency shall be at their viture cornered constituency shall be a shall be proposed the proposed in the decision of the proposed in the con

to look at the example of America, where men e interlect, influence, and wealth altogether refrain from mixing in political strife. They feel they are a minority, whose opinion is crushed by the overwhelming mass of the majority. In the great constituencies at home large numbers of electors refuse to vote, but by some such measure as this not only would numbers be prevented from overpowering worth, but an interest would be created in political life among the smaller sections of the constituencies.

The Duke of Mariborough (Government) in opposing said: The scheme of redistribution originally proposed by the Government did not include three-cornered constituencies, though they adopted it on the recommendation of the House of Commons. The noble Earl who last spoke admitted that this was an experiment, but said it would only apply to twelve places; but other noble lords seemed to think it was a new system, which will revolutionize the constitutional representation of England and be greatly extended. If this is so the Government are justified in asking your Lordships to pause before you adopt it. If, as a noble lord opposite has argued, it is upon our present mode of voting that England has obtained her present position, upon what ground are we asked to change the system? The inevitable effect of this proposal would be to destroy that great element of constitutional freedom, contests at elections, for candidates would be selected by electioneering committees, and put forward on electioneering tickets, very much as is done in America. He could conceive nothing more fatal to the vigor of our censtitution than such a system. If it prevaled Parliament would no longer be looked upon as representing the opinion of the majority, but as a nonhomogenous body. The House of Commons has decided by a majority of 13s against this plan, and the Government, though regretting to eppose the noble lord, cannot accept it.

a division the Government were defeated, and

gent he begged to move its rejection. The Government opposed the alteration, and the clause

On clause 10, which disfranchises certain boroughs fo

bribery.

Lord Romilly moved an amendment to suspend their right of representation until 1880, instead of altogether disfranchising them, but the amendment was negatived without a division.

Clauses 11, 12 and 12 were agreed to without an amend.

without a division.

Clauses 11, 12 and 13 were agreed to without an amendment, and the House adjourned.

It is rumored that the Liberal party will strenuously resist the alteration of the Lodger franchise. Mr. Gladstone will, it is said, lead the movement for the retention of the 110 analification.

resist the alteration of the Lodger francise. Ar. Contestione will, it is said, lead the movement for the retention of the £10 qualification.

The longworth yelverton Case.

The judgment on this appeal was given in the House of Lords on the 30th, but neither Mrs. Longworth Yelverton (the appellant) nor any of her friends were present. The Lord Chancellor stated the circumstances under which the appeal was brought on an interlocutory judgment from the Court of Sessions in Scotland, and explained the nature of the previous appeal to the House of Lords. After that appeal the present appellant alleged that Major Yelverton had, in the presence of his brother, the Hon. Froderick Yelverton, and in the presence of a nurse named Marsh, who was since dend, declared that he had been married to the appellant, Maria Theresa Longworth. This person, Marsh, was alleged to have mentioned the fact to the Rev. Edward George Campbell, the chaplain of the workhouse at Leeds, who in his turn informed the appellant. Then arose the question whether Major Yelverton might not be put upon eath in the matter. It had been held by the Court of Sessions that the admission to eath was incompetent after sions that the admission to cath was incompetent after the judgment had been extracted, but the Court held that the reference to cath was competent at the time when the minute was taken. But then again it was held that it was incompetent in a declarator of marriage, and where other persons were concerned. He was of opinion that since the Acts II George IV., and I William IV., transferring consisterial matters to the Court of Session, which had been referred to, such reference to cath was not admissible, that it could not be admissible in the description of evidence involved in this case. He held, too, that the reference could not be made where the interests of third parties were involved. It was before them that Major Yelverton was married to Mrs. Forbes, and if the first marriage was legal the second marriage was clearly lilegal. Then again he held that a reference to oath in this case necessarily involved an admission of criminality. He must confess that he had been guilty of bigamy, and no one was compelled to declare in man norphidinem. Upon the other hand, if he refused, Mrs. Forbes would be deprived of all her rights. He considered that the Court of Session was right in the exercise of a sound judicial discretion in refusing the reference, and in his opinion the appeal must be dismissed. Lords Cranworth, Westbury, and Colonsay agreed with the views laid down by the Lord Chancellor.

ENGLISH ITEMS AND GOSSIF.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

THE NORTH SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

The Moniteur is flatly contradicted, not only by the journals of Vienna, the official paper of Berlin, the independent papers of Paris, and half the press of Europe, but by a plain statement from Lord Stanley in the English House of Commons. The Moniteur said 'No note has been sent or read to the Cabinet of Berlin upon the Schleswig business, or any other matter.

The statement of the Monitour is met with equal promptness, and its equivocation plainly set forth by the semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin, which, in reply to the denial of a "note" (the word used by the Moniteur), says,

"We must point out that there has been no question of a note from the French Government in reference to this matter, but of a simple dispatch, the alleged import of which we, like our cotemporary the Cross Gazelle, reproduced from a number of the Vienna Presse." The Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette has the

following extraordinary statement: "It is said here that a dispatch was written in the first "It is said here that a dispatch was written in the first instance, and was read to M. Thile in the absence of Count Bismarck; M. Thile suggested that a note was the best thing to send, but he added that he knew what line of policy Count Bismarck intended to follow, and that such a document would lead to immediate hostilities, and on this account the dispatch was withdrawn. A letter from Berlin says that the dispatch in question was made known to several persons before a copy was handed to M. Thile, and that the proceeding, which was contrary to etiquette, had created a certain scusation in diplomatic circles, where it is considered that France was meddling with an affair which concerned Austria and Prussia only. This letter adds that it is certain that previously to the new treaty of the Zollverein the French diplomatic agents did all they could to hinder the Southern States from forming a commercial union with Prussia."

ANOTHER CONGRESS TALKED OF.

One of the rumors current in Paris is that the Emperor is desirous of having another Congress assembled in London, to regulate the North Schleswig question like that of don, to regulate the North Schleswig question like that of Luxemburg. In the mean time military preparations are not neglected. The Minister of War has issued a circular directing commanders of districts to pay strict attention to hall practice. A number of ambulances left Paris today for the north-eastern frontier, and the Government is said to be purchasing exen in Italy. This latter report, which has obtained the honors of print, is most probably incorrect. Baron Goltz, Prussian Minister, was about to start for Ems, but his journey has been delayed for a few days.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

ies in the middle of the Parliament, and it is said hat the majority must elect a successor. He quite dinited that; but it is not a fatal, or even a serious bjection, for what happens in one constituency under such a contingency will probably be soon balanced elsehere.

Earl of Malinsbury, on behalf of the Government, opposed the motion.

Earl Russell spoke strongly in its support.

Earl Spencer (Conservative) in supporting the motion said: In entering upon a new and unknown region of the representative system. Le recommended their lordships

tember convention should be exactly and strictly carried out by the two contracting parties, being jealous of up-holding the dignity and independence of the country Signor Rattazzi also said that he awaited other explana-

is French.

Signor Sella demanded the early publication of the corespondence on that question, and also on the formation of the corespondence before that question, and also on the formation.

respondence on that question, and also on the formation of a foreign legion.

Signor Rattazzi agreed to this demand.

The Constitutionnel of July 30, in speaking of the apprehensions expressed by some Journals respecting the probability of an attack on the Roman territory, says: "The Italian Government has decided on the formation of a fixed Corps of Observation on the Pontifiend frontier, to consist of from 12,000 to 15,000 men. Admiral Ribotti has received instructions to keep the forces under his orders assembled together, and to be ready to leave for a fresh destination. Those measures, as will be remarked, are in perfect accord with the passage of the note in the Montieur, which announces the intention of the Cabinet of Florence to execute resolutely the convention of the 15th September, 1864."

The Italian Minister at Paris, Chevaller Nigra, has gone to Florence for a consultation. It is alleged that Chevaller Nigra, before handing Rattazzi's dispatch to M. de Moustler, telegraphed to that Minister, begging him to modify his language. Rattazzi refused.

The Opinione of Florence, July 30, says in the article of the Moniteur referring to Italy:

"The official organ of the French Government states that it has reason to recken upon the strict and leyal observance of the September convention upon the part of Italy, but it forgets that the convention binds not only Italy, but France also. The Moniteur would have performed an act of sound policy if it had at the same time given assurances that France has no intention of departing either from the letter or the spirit of the convention, and had stated that it ought to admit that there were no longer French but Fontifical soldiers in Rome. It is not right, therefore, that French generals should visit Rome to inspect Pontifical troops.

GERMANY.

THE ZOLLVEREIN. ALTONA. July 30.—At to-day's sitting of the Municipalities a large majority of the Senators voted in favor of joining the Zollverein, and that the port of Ai-tona should cease to be a free port.

SABBATARIANISM.

An agritation has commenced in Prussia for a more strict observance of the Sunday. Several journals having alluded to the practice of England in this respect as a fit example for imitation, the celebrated sucant, Professor Boeckh, observed that he would have no objection to the English Sunday being ritroduced into Prussia, but only on condition that the Prussians adopted the English working-day as well.

FRANCE.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The King of Portugal received on the 29th, i Paris, a deputation from the French and English Soleties for the Abolition of the Slave Traffic. His Majesty and Queen Maria Pia will take their departure on the 5th

of August.

LOPEZ, THE BETRAYER.

La Liberté gives the following incident in the career of the betrayer of Maximilian of Mexico: "Lopez one day fell into an ambush of the enemy. He at once commanded a retreat, during which his horse was shot under him. One of his men then took his colonel up behind him, but the man's horse proving unable to carry the double weight, slacked its speed. Lopez, perceiving that they must both be captured, drew a pistol from his belt, shot his preserver through the head, rolled him out of the saddle, and escaped alone?" So, at least, says La Liberte.

The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the subjoined "If we can trust a letter from Trieste, written by a person worthy of confidence, the suspicion that the Empress Charlotte had been poisoned before returning to Europe no longer appears to be a mere hazard. The practiced eye of so able a practitioner as Dr. Bulkens was struck with the abnormal asymptoms of the appear.

exercise of a sound judicial discretion in reference, and in his opinion the appeal must be desinished.
Lorde Cranworth, Westbury, and Colonesy agreed with the views laid of the views and the view of the self that some one of the views as a large earthund, on which the ciphers of the selfant is departure from the view of the views as a large earthund, on which the ciphers of the selfant is departure and the views of the views as a large earthund, on which the ciphers of the selfant is departured to the temployes of Covent Garden.

There are 112 smaller brilliants about the box, and it is valued at upward of £1,000 sterling. He also sent to the Counted to the view of Egypt.

Roffor leaving England the Sulfan was presented by the Bible society with a handsomely bound copy of the Bible, in the Turkish language. A similar present is also to be forwarded to the Viewcoy of Egypt.

Cardinal Culien, who arm founded to the view of the vi

The North German Gazette of July 30, Berlin, (semi-official) has an article on the Eastern question, in

which it says:

"The East appears to be approaching a crisis, if an intervention of the Fowers in the interest of humanity may be so called. Omar Pasha's victories would seem to be unimportant, and the news frem Candia of cruelties exercised by the Turks, and of an appeal addressed by the Consuls to the foreign Governments, praying them to put an end to the effusion of blood in the island, will probably bring about fresh efforts at mediation. The Sublime Porte will hardly persist in its refusal to listen to the proffered mediation, as in such case it would become the duty of the Christian Powers to follow it up by a decided pressure."

DUTCH EAST INDIES. THE EARTHQUAKE AT JAVA.

Java papers of the 14th June give full particulars of the dreadful earthquake which occurred in the Island on the morning of the 10th of June. It was very destructive in the districts of Cheribon, Pekalongan, Banjoemas, Bagelen, Sanarang, Djokjdokarta, and Sourakarta. The greater part of the indige and sugar
manufactories, private houses, and military estallishments are destroyed at Djokjdo, but
in the other districts the damage was not so extensive.
The losses, however, are incalculable. The sugar crop,
which had just been brought into the barns, is totally lost.
A large number of Europeans and natives perished—the
report says as many as three hundred. It was feared also
that other parts of Java might be visited by earthquakes;
even at Eatavia shocks were felt on the day the mail
started. The accounts of the rinderpest in Java are most
distressing. In some districts the whole stock of buffilose
has died out, and great destitution and misery prevail;
indeed, the general effect of the news brought by this mail
is very painful. Island on the morning of the 16th of June. It was very

PROSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS AT MATAMOROS. The Rio Grande Courier of Sunday, July 28, publishes the following, which it says is trustworthy:

"A prominent merchant of Matamoros was yesterday notified by the authorities to appear at a certain place in the city for the purpose of registering his name. Once there, he was asked his nationality, and responded that there, he was asked his nationality, and responded that he was a British subject. He was then informed that he must consider himself a Mexican and subject to all the liabilities of a native citizen, and that only Americans are to be treated as foreigners. We sincerely trust that Mexico is not about to commence a war upon foreigners, for so sure as she does will she bring a combination against her which will be destructive to her nationality."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.-Dispatches from Cariboo says that Gov. Seymour has settled the mining dispute by seizing the ground in controversy and arresting the ringleaders in the riot. At a large public meeting in Victoria, resolutions were passed favoring secular education and asking aid for the same from the Government. WASHINGTON.

THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN AND HOLT HOURLY EXPECTED—STEEDMAN IN WASHINGTON—THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD INVESTIGATION— THE FORMOSA AFFAIR-PERSONAL.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. There are no further developments in the matter of changes of prominent officers, but the orders relieving Sheridan and Judge Holt are expected hourly. It is not believed to be the purpose of the President, for the present, at all events, to relieve any of the District Commanders, save Sheridan, but his action in that direction will be governed by future It is also understood that the purpose of appointing a successor to Sheridan is not that the State officers removed by the latter shall be generally reinstated, but to stay further removals, upon what Mr. Johnson regards as frivolous and partisan

Gen. James B. Steedman arrived here to-night. and although the President authorized the denial of the dispatch that he was to become Secretary of War, his presence here has given a good deal of credence to the first report. Before the Cabinet troubles commenced Gen. Steedman had received leave of absence, for the purpose of going to Ohio to take part in the election canvass there, and it is known he denied any intention of coming to Washington. His pres ence here is therefore a substantiation of the truth of that part of the dispatch from New-Orleans to this Bureau, which stated that the President ordered him here. The rest of it may prove also true in a day or two.

It is said the President intends taking a journey to the Northern watering places in a revenue cutter, as soon as his official duties will allow him to leave Washington. Meanwhile, one of the candidates for Secretary of War announces in Mr. Johnson's organ, this evening, that the President is in good health, and, to use the words of the editor, "is laughing to scorn the machinations of his bitter and unscrupulous enemies."

The investigations of the Congress Committee in relation to the transfer by our Government of the railroads in the South, seized during the war, have been published. Mr. Johnson is not implicated pe cuniarily in any of the transfers. A Mr. Burns, President of a Tennessee road, offered Mr. Johnson, then Military Governor, a large interest in his road for his supposed influence, but the Governor got angry and declined it. His son-in-law, then Mr., now Senator, Patterson received \$2,500 for his influ-

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed as the fifth member of the Philadelphia Board of Internal Revenue Commission, William Harbeson, the Surveyor of Customs.

Orders are issued from the Post-Office Department nearly every day? for the reopening of the post-offices of the Southern States, and in some instances new offices have been established to meet the increasing demand for postal service in that section.

Postmaster-General Randall has appointed John H. Kinkhead postmaster at Sitka, Russian America. Sitka is about 1,600 miles from San Francisco, and the mails will be forwarded weekly by any vessel that may be going.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton and Mrs. Stanton have left Washington for a visit of a few weeks to Boston, where they will be the guests of the Hon. Samuel Hooper. Attorney-General Stanbery, new at Capon Springs,

is in poor health, and he will not return to this city for two or three weeks. The Hon Lewis Kingsley of Norwich, New-York,

has been appointed receiver, on the part of the Government, for the foreclosing of the affairs of the National Unadilla Bank, and entered upon his duties on the 10th inst.

Two months, or at least six weeks, may elapse before the Navy Department will receive a detailed report of the engagement between the United States vessels Hartford and Wyoming and the pirates at the Island of Formosa, as mentioned by Cable dates of the 13th inst. The report will be forwarded through Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, who commands the Asiatic squadron, and will come in the regular wreck of the American bark Rover, with the subsequent landing and murder of most of her crew, was reported to Admiral Bell through the commanding officer of the British ship Cormorant, who also had an engagement with the pirates. This information was forwarded to the Navy Department by Rear-Admiral Bell in the monthly statement of the distribution and employment of the vessels in the squadron, by order of his command, for April, and in which it was also stated that the Ashuelot had been dispatched to the scene of the outrage. The Hartford could not then perform that service, owing to her presence being required at another quarter, and that time the Wvoming, the other vessel mentioned by the Cable as having been engaged with the pirates, was in company with the Shenandoah, which conveyed the United States Minister and suite to Osaka. Since that report no official mention had been made of the affair. It is possible that the service of a larger force was re-

possible that the service of a larger love was required than at first was thought necessary by Admiral Bell to punish the wild men of Formosa for their outrage upon our merchant marine service.

As yet only specimen copies of the new 15 cent fractional currency issue have been printed, and it is stated at the Treasury Department that no note of that denomination, stamped both on its face and back, has been sent from the Currency Bureau. It now appears probable that the Secretary will not authorize their issue until after the meeting of Congress.

thorize their issue until after the meeting of Congress.

The Director of the Statistical Bureau has returned here from his recent tour to the principal Eastern scaports, including New-York, Boston, and Portland, the object of which was to harmonize the mode of making the various forms of entry for imported goods at the several ports visited. He has also had conferences with the Commissioners of Immigration, with the view of obtaining more explicit returns concerning the physical and social status of the emigrants arriving at the port of New-York. A letter has been received at the office of the Director of Statistics, from Horatio G. P. Perry, United States Secretary of Legation at the Court of Madrid, inclosing a communication from Don Jose de Zaragoza, apprising the Director of the shipment of a box of Spanish statistical publications by the bark Commerce, bound to New-York. This shipment is in accordance with the system of international exchanges cordance with the system of international exchanges established last Winter.

JUDGE FISHER AND MR. BRADLEY. THE CHALLENGE-A CARD FROM MR. BRADLEY. To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: I have hitherto forborne to take any notice of the various misrepresent-ations which have been industriously circulated in the public prints in regard to my altereation with Judge Fisher on the 2d of July last, and would still forbear if I consulted my own will and judgment only. In yielding to the wishes of others, I shall make a very brief statement. In the course of that salar make a very brief statement.

altercation, Judge Fisher said he was then sick, but I knew where to find him, or words to that effect; and he was the said or knew where to find him, or words to that effect; and he held himself responsible in every form for what he said or did. We were then engaged in a trial involving a man's life, and I told him I would wait. After he had given me this plain intimation, he applied to me the most offensive and opprobrious epithets. I waited till that trial was over, and he had recovered his health, when I delivered to him on Saturday last a note, of which the following is a true copy:

Hon. GEORGE P. FISHER-Sir: In the altercation which occurred between us, when you returned to the courtroom after the adjournment on the 2d of July loom after the adjournment on the 2d of July last, you observed that you were then sick, and were pleased to add, "You know where to find me, and I hold myself responsible in every form for whatever I say or do," or words to that effect, after which you applied to me the most opprobrious cpithets. There is but one interpretation of such as intimation received among gentlemen. I told you I could wait, and I am gratified to find you have recovered, and that the trial of the then pending case being now closed, we are both at liberty. That no time may be unnecessarily lost, I beg you will let me know, as soon as you conveniently can, when it will suit you to meet me out of this District, that we may arrange to our mutual satisfaction the points of difference between us, without incurring the

risk and odium which might accompany any controversy here or in public. With the same view, I take the liberty to hand you this note in person, and am, Sir, your most obedient servant, Jos. H. BRADLEY.

Since then I have not heard from him, and now feel myseif at liberty to make it public. I have only further to add that the altercation to which he refers in his judgment expelling me from the bar, did not take place until after the Court had adjourned; he had left the court-room, and, as I believe, the Court-House, when he returned, and we met casually. Of this fact I have indisputable proof. Nor did I offer him any insult or indignity in approaching him; nor did he make any explanation, or offer any, or say that he did not intend to insult me; nor did I threaten, or even think of offering him any personal indignity or chastisement. He complained of being sick, and no man who knows me will believe that I would have touched him. I believe he was sick, for he challenged me to go out and fight him, and repeated it. He certainly would not have done so if he had been well. He seems to have acted under a strange delusion or misapprehension of the facts, and still labors under it. The bar having, without my knowledge and against my will, taken charge of the investigation of the facts, I shall await their report before I present my statement to the public, or the proofs by which it can be supported. In the meanwhile I know my friends will take my word for it, that I have neither said nor done anything which I have to regret, and I request those who do not know me to suspend their judgment until the facts are known.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS. Since then I have not heard from him, and now feel

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14 .- The following are the receipts from Customs at the ports below mentioned, from July 29 to 31, inclusive; Boston, \$167,678 69; Philadelphia, \$61,477 52; Baltimore, \$163,695 25; New-Orleans, \$16,684 65; New-York, July 22 to 31, \$3,914.983 47; San Francisco, June 24 to July 14, \$316,692 76.

POLITICAL.

CALIFORNIA. THE CANVASS BECOMING BITTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 .- At a large Union meeting in Sacramento last night, Gorham (the Republican candidate for Governor of California) spoke against the independent press with greater bitterness than ever. Democrats interrupted the meeting, when a general melee ensued, lasting several minutes. At another time during the meeting the street-planking broke, precipitating some 20 spersons into a cellar. Several were injured, but none killed.

The political canvsas here has become one of the warm est ever witnessed in this State. The entire independent press, and a considerable per centage of the Republican party press, earnestly oppose Gorham, the Republican ominee for Governor, on the ground that he has long been notorious as the leader of the lobby in the Califo nia Legislature. They charge that he is the candidate of various corrupt combinations of moneyd corporations, who desire his aid as Governor in securing the passage of various laws for the benefit of companies, which are obnoxious to the people, and calculated to add largely to the burden of faxation; and that they procured his nomination, and defeated the popular preference for another, and a better man. Gorham, in response, does not deny his agency in the lobby; but protests that he did not lobby "for a consideration." He bitterly denounces the independent press, charging it with venality, and with desiring the success of the Democracy notwithstanding the fact that The Sacramento Union, and San Francisco Bulletin, and Alta, well-known Union journais, which lead the opposition to Gorham, and two or three other names on the State ticket, heartily support the remainder of it, and are vigorously advocating the election to Congress of all the Radical candidates.

The Legislature about to be elected has to choose a successor to United States Senator Conness, who, though supported generally by the Gorham combination, is bitterly opposed by the principal organs of that party, as well as by The Union and The Bulletin, and various other members of the independent Union press. Altogether the canvass is a mixed, as well as an exciting one.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO. obnoxious to the people, and calculated to add largely to

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.-An immense Union meeting was held in this city last night. Gorham was received with great enthusiasm. A second meeting was organized in the street, but was interrupted by the Copperheads, several of whom were arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEGRO EQUALITY RIGHTS LEAGUE. READING, Pa., Aug. 14.—The Pennsylvania Negro Equal Rights League held two harmonious and enthusiastic sessions here to-day. There was a very full attendance, and several speeches were delivered-one by the President, Wm. Nesbit; another by the Chaplain, Joseph R. Nelson—expressing joy at the progress made by the League in its educational efforts, and promising the day was not far distant when negroes would vote in the day was not far distant when negroes would vote in Pennsylvania. Capt. E. H. Ranch, a white soldier of Dick Coulter's Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, spoke at length: Pennsylvania was no longer a slave-hunting ground, thanks to Thaddeus Stevens. (The men-tion of Mr. Stevens's name drew forth unbounded ap-piause). He promised that soon the right of franchise must be vested in the negro. In the afternoon, a series of resolutions were passed, thanking the Legislature for the bill granting negroes the right to ride in public convey-ances; thanking Congress for its protection; congratulaances; thanking Congress for its protection; congratulating the country on the Republican victory in Tennesses; counseling the negroes of the South to stand by the Republicans, who are the only hope here and there and appointing a committee to visit Congress and press the extension of the Franchise bill to every State in the Union. Much important business was transacted. A letter from an Irish Attorney of Schuylkill County was read, promising his hearty support of the efforts for negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. The Convention will remain in session tomorrow. A mass meeting of negroes will be held this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

FREE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION. An orderly and respectable free suffrage demonstration of colored people took place at Paterson yesterday. A procession was formed at 9 o'clock, at the Wigwam, with mounted marshals, aids,&c., and,preceded by a full band, and carrying the national flag, the two colored councilmen of Paterson, with their visiting guests, marched through the streets to the depot, and took the train for Hoboken Grove, where platforms were erected, and from whence the Rev. John Taylor of Paterson, and Elias D. Conover of New-York made addresses upon the extension of suffrage, the services rendered by blacks in the Union army, and their claims. The speeches were rational and moderate, and the whole affair most creditable. No liquor was sold on the grounds. J. M. Scovel was not present, although announced; colored men only occupied the rostrum. The rain in the afternoon put a sudden stop to the proceedings; but in the evening a large meeting was held at the Wigwam in Paterson, whereat addresses were made by Mr. Stansbury, member of the Legislature from Passaic, D. Howard Day, a colored speaker from New-York, and others. The order was excellent, and the people of Paterson, of both parties, respected in a remarkable degree the rights of the men of color, and not along the whole line of the procession was heard any opprobrious remark. Dancing and music wound up this, the first, political demonstration of colored people of Northern New-Jersey.

OHIO. by a full band, and carrying the national flag, the two

A SIGNAL GUN. The Columbus Journal has the following:
The Union men throughout the State should take courage from the glorious result of yesterday's election in this city and Montgomery township. In a city and township where, last October, the Democratic ticket received nearly 1,200 majority, Mr. Lohrer, the nominee for Justice of the Pence of the Democratic party, or as it is now called by the honest Germans, the "Democratic Know-Nothing Clique," was elected by only 39 majority. The Stateman, the organ of the "Democratic Know-Nothing Clique," was elected by only 39 majority. The Stateman, the organ of the "Democratic Know-Nothing Clique," on Saturday morning said: "Win. L. Heyl," the independent candidate, "will be supported by the Republicans and all Democrats who want the impression to go out over the State that negro suffrage is growing in popularity in this city." On Saturday the city was flooded by a flaming circular issued by the leaders of the Democratic party which, after publishing an infamous lie in reference to Gen. Lee, declared that Win. L. Heyl was the candidate of the Negro Suffrage men, and of men who wanted the impression to go abroad that negro suffrage is popular in Columbus. After the issue was thus made up by The Statesman and the proclamation of the leaders of the "Democratic Know-Nothing Clique" the Republicans went to work and fought it out on that line. The result was a glorious gain for the friends of progress in Columbus. Take courage, Union men of Ohio! Columbus, the stronghold of Secession and Democracy, will yet be fedemad. The Germans perceive that the party to which they have clung is nothing more than a "Democratic Know-Nothing Clique" over 1,100 gain in the home of Judge Thurman is glory enough for one day. The Columbus Journal has the following:

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 14.-The Canadian propeller Magnet, bound from Toronto to Montreal, with a cargo of flour and wheat, and the steamer Bay State, of the American Express line, bound from Ogdensburg to Oswego, collided last night in the St. Lawrence River about 12 miles below Kingston, and the former sunk in ten minutes in 60 feet of water. The Bay State was slightly damaged and arrived here on time this morning. The disaster was caused by the propeller having attempted to cross the bows of the other steamer. No lives were lost

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The weather is very hot, with indications of rain. Accounts continue favorable for corn crops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 14.—It has been raining in torrents here all day. Reports from Florida and Georgia represent the crops to be very good.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Heavy rain has been falling all day. Accounts from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad represent the crops as greatly improved. Cotton is coming out finely. It is said one plantation will average a bale to the acre.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. M.—Heavy rain has been falling all day, and still continues. It is feared the cotton crop will be scriously injured.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE NEAR FORT KEAENEY-

THE SAVAGES ROUTED-THE PLUM CREEK

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 14.—Dispatches received here

from Fort Fetterman state that contractor Perter arrived there on the 13th, with intelligence that a hard-fought battle between the Indians and the whites occurred near Fort Phil Kearney on the 2d inst. Early in the morning an ox-train of 30 wagons, guarded by 50 citizens and as many soldiers, under the command of Major Powell and Lieut. Jump, left the fort for the purpose of gathering fuel. While thus engaged, within five miles of the fort, a band of savages, supposed to number at least 250, rode up. and immediately made an attack. The whites made a desperate resistance, but the Indians, after killing Lieut. Jump and others, and wounding two privates, succeeded in stampeding the cattle from the train corral. The whites then took position behind a breastwork formed of wagons, boxes, ex-yokes, &c., and the savages encircled them with wild yells, continuing the fight with fiendish desperation. The whites fought the Indians for three hours, killing and wounding a great many, who were immediately carried off the field by their comrades. The battle continued with unabated vigor until Major Smith, with two companies of United States regulars and two howitzers, came to the rescue from Fort Phil Kearney, when the red men retreated, going north-east, and leaving five dead bodies on the field. Major Powell reports the total loss of the savages at 60 killed outright, and a large number wounded. [A dispatch from St. Louis, on the 2d inst., gave particulars of a similar tight on July 28, a Leavenworth train being attacked at some unknown spot on the plains.-Ed.]

The official account of Gen. Augur charges Turkey Foot, Chief of the Cheyennes, as being alone guilty of the Plum Creek massacre.

THE SAVAGES CONCENTRATING NEAR PLUM CREEK-TRANSPORTATION ON THE PLAINS-THE KAWS STEALING IN KANSAS-HOSTILITY OF THE NAVAJOES IN NEW-MEXICO.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—An Omaha dispatch states that the Sioux Indians are banding together and crossing the Platte River at Plum Creek Station, and are evidently preparing for hostilities. About 500 Indians were seen vesterday at one point. The Pawnee scouts and soldiers are preparing to fight them. Father Desmet says that the Indians have grievances, and speaks of conclinatory measures toward them. A dispatch from Elisworth, Kansas, says that the United States Express and the proprietors of the Overland Stage Line to Denver left here to-day with stock to replace that stolen by the Indians, and will have a line representation of the Overland Stage Line to Denver left here to-day with stock to replace that stolen by the Indians, and will have a line representation. prictors of the Overland Stage Line to Denver left hero, to-day with stock to replace that stolen by the Indians, and will have a line running again in ten days. They have an escort of 100 infantry soldiers. The United States, Express Company have over 1,000,000 pounds of freight here for Western points, which is now being loaded. Two coaches with the mails and passengers, four days from Denver, have just arrived. No Indians were seen on the route. The terminus of the railroad is now at Wilson's Creek Station, 19 miles west from here. There have been no cases of cholera at Fert Harker for ten days. Some Kaw Indians attacked Martin's Rancho, four miles south of Salina, Monday night, and ran off some stock.

A Leavenworth dispatch says: Father Desmet, who has just returned from the Indian country, was present at the session of the Indian Commissioner yesterday. He made statements regarding the origin of the Indian troubles, and the proper means for remedying them. He was urgently requested to accompany the Commissioner, and has started for St. Louis to make his preparations for

ng so. Lietter from Messilla, New-Mexico, dated July 22, says. It the Navajoe Indians, numbering several hundred, A letter from Messilla, New-Mexico, dated July 12, can that the Navajoe Indians, numbering several hundred, had left the Bosqueredondo Reservation, and in attempting to prevent them from leaving, and to recover some cattle stolen by them from an emigrant-train, Leut, Porter of the Fifth Infantry was severely wounded, and four of his men were killed.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT BUFFALO-DEXTER TROTS A MILE IN HARNESS IN 2:172-BONNER BUYS THE GREAT TROTTER.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14 .-- There was a very large and fashionable assemblage at the Horse Fair this afternoon, to witness the trotting of Dexter against time. At least 8,000 persons were inside the track, among whom was a fair sprinkling of ladies belonging to our The sky was bright and clear, best society. and a fine breeze made the day comfortable and the scene enjoyable. The first trot was a continuation of the 2:30 race which was yesterday interrupted by the darkness. At 2:30 p. m., McClellan, May Queen, and Melton started. May Queen took the first heat in 2:301, and Melton the second and thu

The excitement was now at fever heat to see Dexter trot. As the noble animal came to the stand he was greeted with deafening obsers. Dan Mace rode a mare to push Dexter-On the first trial Dexter made the quarter mile in 33 seconds; the half in 1 minute 10 seconds; and the mile in 2 minutes 20% seconds. On the second trial he made the quarter in 33 1-5 seconds; the half in 1 minute 7 seconds; and the mile in 2 minutes 172 seconds. When the annonncement of the result was made three tremendous cheers were given for Dexter and his owner. The time is the best ever made in harness by 12 seconds.

Dexter was sold this afternoon to Robert Bonner for over \$30,000, and is to be delivered to the purchased after the Chicago races, when he will be retired from the turf unless he should be occasionally exhibited at the Buffalo Fairs. The following dispatch of Mr. Benner au-

Buffalo Fairs. The following dispatch of Mr. Bonner and nounces the purchase of the horse:

"Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1867.

"I saw Niagara Fails this morning for the first time, and came down here this afternoon to see the other great wonder Dexter, trot, when he beat the world, having trotted in the unprecendented time of 2:17½. You know Like to secure all the best things, and as I could not buy the Falls, I did the next best thing, and bought Dexter. He will go to my stable next month."

The gray gelding Melton was sold some time since to a Detroit lady for \$5,000 in gold, on condition that he should make 2:32 this season. He made the time to-day, and is

make 2:32 this season. He made the time to-day, and is make 2:32 this season. He made the time to-day, and is considered sold.

In the 2:40 race to-day for premiums amounting to \$4.100, twelve horses entered, eight started. Mace's gray gelding took the two first heats in 2:354 and 2:374. Dutchman won the third heat in 2:354. Caybega made the fourth heat in 2:362. Dutchman the fifth in 2:35, and the sixth in 2:344. To-morrow there will be a splendid race for premiums to the amount of \$2.500; ten horses entered, among whom are Butler. Silas Rich, Black Maria, Fearless, Ethan, and Honest Allen.

CUBA.

HOW THE CABLE BROKE-A NEGRO CONSTIRACY. BY STEAMSHIP TO THE TRIBUNE.

HAVANA, Aug. 10 .- As the Narva was endeavoring last evening, at 8:30, to join the two ends of the cable, the strong current caused her to swing half-way around, and the cable parted from the water surface. around, and the cable parted from the water sanates. This untoward event throws a damper on our expectations, as it may be long before the sunken end can be picked up. The Narva proceeded forthwith to Key West, to make preparation for the hooking of it. She commenced grappling for the lost cable on the 8th, but, thus far, no success has attended the operation.

From Santiago de Cuba we learn that a conspiracy of negroes has been denounced to the Government, and several have been arrested; two who would not surrender, were shot. They had a deposit of powder and arms at a small village about twelve miles distant from the town called Cobre.

The sinking of the Dry Dock at St. Thomas has been confirmed by the arrival here of the British steamer Mersey, on the 9th, to clear her bottom. She brought no news of importance.

The American steamer Liberty arrived here on the 9th, from Baltimore and Key West in 4½ days; she has had a new propeller, and cannot be beaten in speed.

The yellow fever is raging all over the Island; even young children are not safe from it.

There was a scrious riot in Matanzas on Monday last. The people collected at the Bull Ring were dissatisfied with the performances, and took redress into their own hands by driving the performers from the ring and afterward driving off the police, and tearing the whole concern down. The troops were called out and the rioters' dispersed. One man was reported killed and another wounded.

The captain and mate of the American brig Metroes. This untoward event throws a damper on our expecta-

wounded.

The captain and mate of the American brig Melrose, loading at Baracoa, are reported lying very low from severe attacks of yellow fever.

The arrival of the Spanish Minister and suite has been completely ignored in official quarters here. He took had departure in the British steamer Type for England.

The sugar market continues inactive, at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ cals per arrivel for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ dis per cent premium, and on New York, at \$60\text{ days, for currency, \$24\text{ 225 per cent discount. Gold, \$6\text{ per cent premium.}}

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 14.-Four men were carried over Niagara Falls at a late hour last evening.

They were two ferrymen and two passengers. Their names are not yet known. There is much excitement over the terrible accident. Their bodies have not yes been found, though search is being made in the rive